

## SPECIFICATION

### MOUNTING BRACKET FOR DISK DRIVE

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

##### 1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to mounting brackets, and particularly to a mounting bracket for mounting a disk drive to a computer enclosure.

##### 2. Description of Related Art

[0002] In the enclosure of a typical personal computer, there are generally data storage devices such as CD-ROM drives, floppy disk drives (FDDs) and hard disk drives (HDDs) mounted therein. These data storage devices are generally fixedly received in brackets within an enclosure of the computer.

[0003] To fix a data storage device such as a disk drive in an enclosure, a mounting bracket is usually installed in the enclosure first. Then the disk drive is fixed in the mounting bracket. This kind of conventional assembly process is unduly laborious and slow. In mass-production facilities, the assembly process is liable to slow up a production line and lead to inefficiency and increased costs.

[0004] To overcome these difficulties, an alternative conventional assembly means comprises: firstly, fixing the disk drive in the mounting bracket to form a mounting bracket assembly; and then installing the mounting bracket assembly in the enclosure.

[0005] There are numerous kinds of conventional mounting bracket assemblies. These generally include using a quantity of screws to fix the disk drive in the mounting bracket, or alternatively fixing guiding rails on the disk drive and then slidingly inserting the disk drive into the mounting bracket. However, using a quantity of screws adds to component parts and costs. In addition, fastening or detachment of the screws using a tool is unduly laborious and time-consuming. Similarly, screws are generally needed to fix the guiding rails on the disk drive. Furthermore, using guiding rails usually creates spaces between the disk drive and the mounting bracket. Electromagnetic radiation is liable to leak out from the mounting bracket and generate a lot of static electricity in the enclosure.

[0006] Examples of conventional data storage device fastening structures are found in Taiwan Patent Application Nos. 82202204 and 83202927.

[0007] An improved mounting bracket which overcomes the above-mentioned problems is desired.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a mounting bracket that can conveniently receive data storage devices therein.

[0009] Another object of the present invention is to provide a mounting bracket that has good grounding.

[0010] To achieve the above-mentioned objects, a mounting bracket for holding a disk drive includes a bottom wall, a first sidewall extending upwardly from a border of the bottom wall with two locating pins protruding inwardly therefrom corresponding to two fixing holes defined in a sidewall of the disk drive, a second sidewall extending upwardly from an opposite border of said bottom wall for sandwiching the disk drive with the first sidewall, and locking means for engaging with a second sidewall of the disk drive to retain the disk drive in the mounting bracket. In assembly, the disk drive is placed in the mounting bracket, and the locating pins are inserted into the fixing holes of the disk drive. With the other sidewall of the disk drive secured to the fixing structures of the mounting bracket, the disk drive is secured in the mounting bracket.

[0011] Other objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will be drawn from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the present invention with the attached drawings, in which:

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a mounting bracket in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, together with a disk drive ready to be received in the mounting bracket;

[0013] FIG. 2 is an isometric view of the mounting bracket of FIG. 1, but viewed from another aspect;

[0014] FIG. 3 is an assembled view of Fig. 1;

[0015] FIG. 4 is an isometric view of a mounting bracket in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 5 is an isometric view of the mounting bracket of FIG. 4, but viewed from another aspect; and

[0017] FIG. 6 is an isometric view of a mounting bracket in accordance with a further alternative embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a mounting bracket 10 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention is for securing a disk drive 30 therein. The mounting bracket 10 comprises a bottom wall 12, a first sidewall 14 extending perpendicularly from an edge of the bottom wall 12, and two locating pins 16 protruding inwardly from the first sidewall 14. A second sidewall (not labeled) extends perpendicularly from an opposite edge of the bottom wall 12. The second sidewall comprises a first vertical wall 18, a horizontal connecting wall 20, and a second vertical wall 22. Two generally triangular protrusions 24 protrude inwardly from the second vertical wall 22.

[0019] A first sidewall (not visible) of the disk drive 30 defines two fixing holes (not visible) corresponding to the locating pins 16 of the mounting bracket 10. A second sidewall (not labeled) of the disk drive 30 comprises a recessed lower first wall 36, and a protruding upper second wall 38. The first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 defines two fixing holes (not visible) therein, and reference is made to the

alternative embodiment of the invention described below in this regard.

[0020] Referring also to FIG. 3, in assembly, the disk drive 30 is placed in the mounting bracket 10, and the locating pins 16 of the mounting bracket 10 are inserted into the fixing holes of the disk drive 30. A top of the disk drive 30 near the second sidewall is pressed until the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 rides over and is engaged under the protrusions 24 of the second vertical wall 22. In this position, the first wall 36 abuts the first vertical wall 18. Thus, the disk drive 30 is securely received in the mounting bracket 10. Electromagnetic radiation is not liable to leak out from the mounting bracket 10 since the first sidewall of the disk drive 30 abuts the first sidewall 14 of the mounting bracket 10, the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 abuts the first vertical wall 18 of the mounting bracket 10, and the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 abuts the second vertical wall 22 of the mounting bracket 10.

[0021] FIGS. 4 and 5 show a mounting bracket 10' in accordance with the alternative embodiment of the present invention. The mounting bracket 10' comprises a bottom wall 12', a first sidewall 14' extending perpendicularly from an edge of the bottom wall 12', and two locating pins 16' protruding inwardly from the first sidewall 14'. A second sidewall (not labeled) extends perpendicularly from an opposite edge of the bottom wall 12'. The second sidewall comprises a first vertical wall 18', a horizontal connecting wall 20', and a second vertical wall 22'. Two through holes 24' are defined in the first vertical wall 18'. The fixing holes (not visible) of the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 correspond to the through holes 24' of the mounting bracket 10'.

[0022] In assembly, the disk drive 30 is placed in the mounting bracket 10', and the locating pins 16' of the mounting bracket 10' are inserted into the fixing holes of the first sidewall of the disk drive 30. A top of the disk drive 30 near the second sidewall is pressed until the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 abuts the second vertical wall 22' of the mounting bracket 10', and the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 abuts the first vertical wall 18' of the mounting bracket 10'. In this position, the fixing holes of the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 are aligned with the corresponding through holes 24' of the first vertical wall 22' of the mounting bracket 10' respectively. Fasteners such as screws are extended through the through holes 24' and engaged in the corresponding fixing holes of the disk drive 30, thereby securing the disk drive 30 in the mounting bracket 10'. Electromagnetic radiation is not liable to leak out from the mounting bracket 10' since the first sidewall of the disk drive 30 abuts the first sidewall 14' of the mounting bracket 10', the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 abuts the first vertical wall 18' of the mounting bracket 10', and the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 abuts the second vertical wall 22' of the mounting bracket 10'.

[0023] FIG. 6 shows a mounting bracket 10'' in accordance with the further alternative embodiment of the present invention. The mounting bracket 10'' comprises a bottom wall 12'', a first sidewall 14'' extending perpendicularly from an edge of the bottom wall 12'', and two locating pins 16'' protruding inwardly from the first sidewall 14''. A second sidewall 18'' extends perpendicularly from an opposite edge of the bottom wall 12''. Two fixing tabs 20'' extend upwardly from the bottom wall 12'', parallel to and spaced from the second sidewall 18''. Each fixing tab 20'' defines a through hole 22'', corresponding to a respective one

of the fixing holes (not visible) of the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30. A pair of L-shaped grooves 19" is defined in the bottom wall 12", spanning from the respective fixing tabs 20" to the second sidewall 18".

[0024] In assembly, the disk drive 30 is placed in the mounting bracket 10", and the locating pins 16" of the mounting bracket 10" are inserted into the fixing holes of the first sidewall of the disk drive 30. A top of the disk drive 30 near the second sidewall 18" is pressed until the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 abuts the second sidewall 18" of the mounting bracket 10", and the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 abuts the fixing tabs 20" of the mounting bracket 10". In this position, the fixing holes of the first wall 36 of the disk drive 30 are aligned with the corresponding through holes 22" of the fixing tabs 20" respectively. Fasteners such as screws are extended through the through holes 22" and engaged in the corresponding fixing holes of the disk drive 30, thereby securing the disk drive 30 in the mounting bracket 10". Electromagnetic radiation is not liable to leak out from the mounting bracket 10" since the first sidewall of the disk drive 30 abuts the first sidewall 14" of the mounting bracket 10", and the second wall 38 of the disk drive 30 abuts the second sidewall 18" of the mounting bracket 10".

[0025] It is to be understood, however, that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the invention, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.